

INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT

OF

VICTOR-VICTROLA

AND

VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE

S.S. "MONTEAGLE."

INCLUDING THE LATEST

PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL AIRS.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

W I S E M A N, L T D.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE SELECT AFTERNOON TEA RESORT OF HONGKONG.

DELICIOUS CREAM ICES, ICED DRINKS AND

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

TELEPHONE 407.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 11A, CAHNS ROAD,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [725]

ISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON

BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY

CAPTAIN O. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:-

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

"Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

"Messrs. BREWER & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPORTS,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE DIRECTORY.

Subscription, paid in advance,

\$15 per annum. Postage

\$5 to any part of

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

& CO., TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,

1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

Office.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

RESENTMENT AGAINST GERMANY

MODIFIED.

TSINGTAU—AND AFTER.

The following leading article on Japan's attitude to the great war is quoted from a recent issue of the *Japanese Chronicle* (Kobe):—

To any one who recalls the unfriendly and sometimes extremely antagonistic tone adopted by the greater part of the Japanese Press towards Germany for the last fifteen years, it is curious to note the change that seems to have come about since Tsingtau fell. It was natural that interest in the war should have declined from the time that the German colony on Chinese soil was occupied by Japanese troops, and Japan's participation in the great conflict became necessarily more passive than active, but to judge by the comments of certain of the Japanese newspapers, all the sins of Germany have been purged by the transfer of her Far Eastern outpost to the hands of Japan. The crime of which Germany was guilty in Japanese eyes was that, having joined Russia and France in warning off Japan from the mainland of China, she seized the opportunity a year or two later to possess herself of a port in Shantung, and that thus she gave Russia the opportunity to seize Port Arthur, which Japan had been induced to vacate on the plea of the necessity of preserving the integrity of China. A political manoeuvre, which thus put the territorial integrity of China on a different footing according as it was threatened from the East or the West, was calculated to raise neither Russia nor Germany in the estimation of the Japanese.

It has always been maintained by those who, like the late Captain Brinkley, professed to represent the Japanese view, that Japan was more resentful concerning Germany's participation in the advice of Three Powers than as regards the other two Governments who participated therein. The Japanese, it was said, "could understand the motives influencing Russia and France, for it was evidently natural that the former should desire to exclude warlike and progressive people like the Japanese from territories contiguous to our borders, and it was also natural that France in the East should remain true to her alliance with Russia in the West. But Germany, wholly uninterested in the ownership of Manchuria, and by profession a warm friend of Japan, seemed to have joined in robbing the latter of the fruits of her victory simply for the sake of establishing some shadowy title to Russia's goodwill." Thus Captain Brinkley, a writer who certainly did what he could in the *Japan Mail* and elsewhere not to let Japanese forget the retrocession incident, firstly as it affected Russia and secondly as it related to Germany. As a matter of fact, there was very little necessity for any joggling of the memory of the Japanese on this subject. It was keen enough, and the comments of the Japanese Press concerning Germany and her policy were at times so extreme that more than one occasion the attention of the Japanese Government was drawn to the matter by the German representative in Tokyo.

PARTY FEELING.

Now all this is changed. With the passing of Tsingtau into the hands of Japan the resentment against Germany seems to have been sensibly modified if it has not completely passed away. It is evidently being succeeded on one hand by an admiration of Germany's military prowess and on the other by apprehension regarding the fate of Tsingtau if the Entente Powers should fail to prove victorious. It is improbable that the pessimistic utterances of such politicians as Messrs. Ooka and Usui, in attacking the Government, have recently given utterance are largely held. The idea that Japan stands in a critical position, because of the "Meagre prospects of the Allied Powers winning a final victory over Germany," or that as "the conclusion of peace in favour of the Allied Powers is out of the question," Japan will be refused permission to take part in the peace conference and must surrender to Germany or fight, is so absurd that the utterance of such opinions is interesting chiefly as showing the lengths to which party feeling may carry politicians in Japan. But while such opinions are by no means general, it is apparent on all hands that the Japanese take up a very detached attitude in discussing the situation in Europe. In reading many of the comments appearing in the Japanese Press it is difficult to keep in mind that Japan is joined with the Allied Powers whose strength and capacity are so lightly estimated. Hostility to Germany and German policy, so evident for years past, has ceased to find expression in the vernacular Press, where it was formerly most noticeable, which instead criticises with considerable severity, not to say asperity, the inability of the Allies to break through the German lines on the West or to resist the onslaught of the German forces on the East. The impression is derived from such articles and utterances is that in the opinion of the Japanese the Allies have been weighed in the balance and found wanting—that is, they have neglected to make themselves strong. "Under existing conditions of international relations," says a Japanese officer who writes a book entitled *The Next War*, "justice and humanity are in effect of no importance among nations; the victor is in the right, the vanquished in the wrong."

THE GERMAN MODEL.

While it would be a mistake to suppose that the extreme expressions of disappointment regarding the military power of the Allies represent a general opinion in Japan, it is evident that the extraordinary capacity and force shown by the Germans, and the remarkable state of preparedness which the outbreak of war disclosed, have exerted a profound impression on the Japanese people. There have, it is true, been articles in the Japanese Press strongly condemning the methods by which Germany makes war, the treatment of non-combatants, the out-

rages in Belgium, the use of poisonous gas, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and the other incidents which have marked out this war from all modern wars. At the same time there have been innumerable articles in praise of German strategy and in admiration of the strength and power displayed by Germany. As we have said, this has become more evident since the fall of Tsingtau. If the position be regarded impartially, it must be admitted that such an attitude is but natural. The organisation of the Japanese Army is based on that of Germany, and German successes in the field are not unnaturally regarded as the justification of Japan's policy of constructing her military force on German lines. That Germany should prove superior to Russia in a struggle in the West is, apart from the political effects involved, a natural corollary to Japan's success in the East with an army trained on similar lines. Again, the highest military officers in this country were taught the elements of strategy by German officers, who succeeded in making many firm friends among Japanese military men and these are naturally much interested from an expert point of view in watching how the theories laid down are worked out in practice. For awhile the leading Japanese newspapers published occasional articles, evidently from the hands of Japanese military officers, in which the what may be called the point of view of the German military expert, and in these articles the strategy of the Allies did not receive much praise. Apparently attention was called to these dissertations as being somewhat noticeably towards the Allies, and tending to give both a false impression of the position and to reflect on the Government for intervening in a dispute on the weaker or less capable side. At any rate they disappeared for awhile, but we notice that similar articles on the military situation in Europe are again being published, evidently written by Japanese military experts. As against the inclination of the Army to view Germany's military proceedings with a favourable eye may be set the influence of the Navy, which, being organised on British lines, takes a similarly favourable view of British naval strategy, but the influence of the Navy on public opinion is far less than that of the Army.

JAPANESE TRAINED IN GERMANY.

To the natural inclination of military officers towards the school in which they received their training must be added the professional class which has obtained its instruction in Germany or on German methods. Medical tuition, as is well known, is given in the Tokyo University in the German language. A considerable part of the able transactions of the University is published in German. It is to Germany that the majority of Japanese students go when they leave Japan to complete their education abroad. The larger number of professors in the various Universities have studied in Germany, where they have imbibed those ideas of the supremacy of the State which have been so strenuously inculcated during the last thirty years. Japanese political economy is German. It was to Germany that he went when compiling a constitution for Japan. Even the official translation of the term for the legislative assembly is "Diet," and not "Parliament." If everything be taken into consideration, therefore, it is perhaps surprising that when Japanese statesmen were contemplating an alliance, it should have been with Britain, organised on wholly different political and administrative lines, rather than with Germany, with which there were so many points of likeness and agreement. The reason in all probability is to be found in the political mistake Germany made in seizing Tsingtau, which not only rendered her suspect in the eyes of Japan, but was an invasion of a field which Japan felt ought to be reserved for her own exploitation rather than for that of a Western Power. As regards Germany's position in Europe, it is naturally difficult to see it from the Japanese point of view as that of the peoples of the other Allied Powers. To the latter the struggle is one of life or death, freedom or servitude. To the Japanese it is merely a struggle for political supremacy among a group of Western Powers which have hitherto ruled the world between them. As to the political alliance which Japan has with one of these Powers, she will loyally fulfil the terms it imposes upon her; her action since the outbreak of war proves her sincerity in this respect. More can hardly be expected. If the Japanese Press and the Japanese people regard the conflict from the position more or less of detached spectators, this is only what is to be expected in the circumstances.

ANOTHER HYMN OF HATE.

I do not hate the greasy Turk who stabs me with a rusty dirk. He thinks he is within his rights, he acts according to his lights. He had no chance to learn the lore of etiquette on Turkish shore, so chance to con the laws and rules of warfare in the German schools. So when he stabs me with his dirk I defy punch that heathen Turk, or carve him into narrow strips, no words of rapour on my lips. I do not hate the howling Hun who shoots me with his ten-foot gun. Quite candidly he comes to slay, all in the good old-fashioned way, and does not argue, as he shoots, and blows me promptly from my boots, that he but makes an effort same to raise me to a higher plane. He does not say, "I'm shooting you to help you to a broader view. I do not aid you with my gun to a position in the sun." I do not hate the man who kills with honest purpose, with a will. But, oh! I hate the Russian host, who of High Culture make a boast, while sinning worse than Captain Kidd or Henry Morgan ever did. I hate the fraud who loudly rants of virtue while he drowns my aunts. I hate the man, profoundly learned, who sees my humble cottage burned, and quotes his scientists to show that I have no excuse for weep. Far better are the Turks and Hungs with rusty dirks and kicking guns, who kill while making daffy broods, and utter no cheap platitudes—WAZ MASON in the *Daily Chronicle*.

DESTITUTION IN BELGIUM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I hope you will grant me space to say a few words about the Belgians still in Belgium. The admirable efforts of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium are going a long way to avert famine, but if the million-and-a-half destitute Belgians are to be kept alive the National Committee must have yet further support. The only conceivable cause of doubt in the matter must lie in a mere weariness in well-doing, produced not by any intellectual difficulty but by such wholly unintellectual things as time and fatigue. I think, therefore, the best way of preventing any possible neglect of so great a matter is to repeat once more the great truths, upon which rested the whole original claim, not so much on our sympathy as on our common honesty. The simplicity and enormity of the Belgian story can best be set forth, perhaps, in four truisms, all toweringly self-evident.

First, of course, the mere badness of the story is almost too big to be held in the mind. There have been stories of a woman or a child actually robbed of reason for life by the mere ocular shock of some revolting cruelty done in their presence. There was really a danger of something of the kind pervading our protest against the largest and, by the help of God, the last of the crimes of the Prussian Kings. The onlookers might have been struck into a sort of gibbering imbecility and even amiability, by the full and indefensible finality of the foul stroke. We had no machines that could measure the stunning directness of the blow from hell. We could hardly realise an enormous public act which the actor did not wish to execute, but only to execute. Yet such an act was the occupation of Belgium; almost the only act in history for which there was quite simply and literally nothing to be said. Bad history is the whole basis of Prussia; but even in bad history the Prussians could find no precedent and no palliation; and the more intelligent Prussians did not try. A few were so feeble-minded as to say they had found dangerous documents in Brussels, as if what they had done could possibly be excused by things they did not know when they did it. This almost piteous lapse in argument was, however, covered up by the clever Prussians as quickly as might be. They preferred to stand without a rag of reason on them than with such a rag as that. Before we come to the monstrous material suffering, there is in the existing situation an abstract unreason, nay, an abstract insanity, which the brain of man must not bear. A nightmare must not abide to the end. The latest trace of Prussian victory that remains will make us think of something which is not to be thought of: of something like the victory of the beasts over mankind.

Second, it must be remembered that this murder has been done upon a people of such proximity and familiarity that there cannot be any mistake about the matter. There is some shadowy justification for the comparative indifference to the wrongs of very remote people: for it is not easy for us to guess how much slavery shocks a negro or cannibalism a cannibal. But the innkeepers and shopkeepers of Ostend felt exactly as the innkeepers and shopkeepers of Dover would feel. We have to imagine a prehistoric cruelty coming suddenly upon a scene which was civilised and almost commonplace. Imagine tigers breaking out of the Zoological Gardens and returning all the people in Albany Street; imagine Red Indians exhibited at Olympia literally scalping every passer-by from that place to Hamper-Smith Broadway; imagine Jack the Ripper crowned king of Whitechapel and conducting his executions in broad daylight outside the Tubo station at Aldgate; imagine as much as you can of what is violent and contradictory in an over-turn of all modern life by troglodytes; and you are still falling short of this fearful Belgian scene in that familiar Belgian scenery. It is idle to talk of exaggerations or misrepresentations about a case so close to us. Chinese torturers may not be quite so fantastic as travellers tell us; Siberia may not be so desolate as its fugitives say it is; but we could no more invent such a massacre in Belgium than we could a massacre in Balham. The things of shameless shame that have been done are something worse than prodigies, worse than nightmares, worse than devils; they are facts.

Third, this people we have heard of daily have endured this unheard of thing; and endured it for us. There are countless cases for compassion among the bewildering and heartrending by-products of this war: but this is not a case for compassion. This is a case for that mere working minimum of a sense of honour that makes us repay a poor man who has advanced his last penny to post a letter we have forgotten to stamp. In this respect Belgium stands alone; and the claims even of other Allies may well stand aside till she is paid to the uttermost farthing. There has been self-sacrifice everywhere else; but it was self-sacrifice of individuals each for his own country: the Serbian dying for Serbia, or the Italian for Italy. But the Belgian did not merely die for Belgium. Belgium died for Europe. Not only was the soldier sacrificed for the nation; the nation was sacrificed for mankind. It is a sacrifice which is, I think, quite unique even among Christians; and quite inconceivable among pagans. If we even privately utter a murmur, or even privately grudge a penny for binding the wounds of so solitary and exceptional a martyr, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional. We shall perhaps be nearest to the state of that unspeakable sociologist who persuaded his wife to partake of a simultaneous suicide; and then himself cheerfully lived on.

Fourth; If there be anyone on this earth who does not find the final success of such crime more than the mind can bear; if there be anyone who does not feel it as the more graphic since it walks

among the tramway lines and lamp-posts of a life like our own; if there be anyone who does not feel that to be caught napping about Belgium is like being caught robbing one's mother on her death-bed; there still remains a sort of brutal compassion for bodily pain, which has been half-admitted here and there even by the oppressors themselves. If we do not do a great deal more even than we have already done, it may yet be said of us that we left it to the very butchers of this nation to see that it did not bleed to death.

I therefore plead for further help for the Members of the National Committee who have taken this duty upon themselves. All subscriptions can be addressed to the Treasurer at Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, or to Local Committees where they have been formed. Yours faithfully,

G. K. CHESTERTON.

"WAR FORCED UPON GERMANY."

EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY.

How often have we been told by German newspapers during the last twelve months that this terrible war was forced upon Germany and how unexpectedly it came over her?

But what about the following fact which proves that Germany was already preparing for war in the year 1913, 18 months before the declaration? According to official figures contained in the last "Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint," Germany imported in the year 1913 on balance gold of a value of \$74,000,000, while the import in the preceding years seldom exceeded \$5,000,000. The amount of \$74,000,000 represents the gold production of South Africa during two years, and appears all the more significant as the other countries in 1913, with the exception of France (importing \$23,000,000) and Great Britain (importing \$13,000,000) gained only very small amounts of gold. The United States of America and Austria-Hungary even lost some gold, the former about \$5,500,000, the latter \$2,500,000, a proof that Germany did not let her ally into the secret and allowed Austria-Hungary to reduce its stock of gold. As the foreign exchange in the year 1913 were quoted against Germany, the acquisition of such a formidable stock of gold as \$74,000,000 in one year must have been at very heavy expense.—*Financial Times*.

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER."

THE HAGUE, August 1st.

The *Echo Belge* announces that the people of Brussels have decided to wear on August 4th a piece of torn paper to mark the anniversary of the day on which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg called the Belgian neutrality treaty a scrap of paper.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

1905 Gunner J. Muirhead to No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.

1906 Gunner C. Young to No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.

1907 Gunner E. Beck to No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.

LEAVE.

Capt. E. D. C. Wolfe is granted leave of absence from 8.15 to 8.10.15.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

Members of Centre Section M. G. Co. will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters before 10 a.m. on Friday, 10th inst., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Saturday, 11th inst.

MUSKETRY, PART I.

The following recruits will fire Part I. Recruits' Course, at Kings Park Range on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2.30 p.m.:—

No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty.—Grs. A. C. Johnstone and J. R. Johnstone.

No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.—Gr. J. R. W. Tatum.

Scouts Company.—Ptes. L. A. Barton, A. Morse, W. M. Rees and E. L. Sim.

Civil Service Co.—Pte. W. L. Handyside.

Uniform must be worn. Corpl. Grimes, R. E., will attend. One N. C. O. from Artillery Battery and one N. C. O. Scouts Co. will attend to assist the instructor.

PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 9th instant:—

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have not been passed out. Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under S. M. Higby and Sergt. Frith. Remainder, nil.

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 13th instant—H.K.V.R.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 13th instant—H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION—6 P.M.)

Thursday, Sept. 9th.—Band Recruits and Indian Recruits. Also all Recruits of Chinese Company and Ambulance under Chief Inspector.

Friday, Sept. 10th.—Combined Parade of all ranks in uniform. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.50 p.m., sharp. Only men on patrol or medically unfit are exempt. Helms must be worn.

PATROLS.

Thursday, Sept. 9th:—

5.50 p.m. Inspector Watt, P. Cs. Bailey, Gaskill, Pethergill, Henderson, Packham, Weaver and Rosser.

8.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Inspector d'Almada.

Friday Sept. 10th:—

5.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Inspector d'Almada.

8.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Acting-Inspector J. M. Wang.

O. C. Companies will warn their men which Sections they are to patrol, and sending a note of same to the Orderly Room Clerk.

E. C. JENKIN.

D. S. P. (Reserve).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1915, commencing at 2.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [950]

"BBN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEI,"
FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBROUGH,
LONDON AND SHANTAI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, cracked and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., 31st inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [960]

FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL.

THE FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL at Causeway Bay not being completed, the Classes will RE-OPEN at the present building at Wanchai on MONDAY next, 13th September, at 9 A.M.

Further notices will be given when the School is opened in Causeway Bay.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [946]

WANTED.

WELL-KNOWN FIRM in Montreal (Canada), having first-class connection among Canadian Buyers and Importers of Tea, desires AGENCY of First-Class Firm of Export Merchants shipping Tea and other Chinese produce. Must be able to supply samples, and quote competitive prices. Strictly Commission basis. Apply in first instance to: "MONTREAL," Office of "Daily Press," [945]

WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling AMBULANCE for Children in return for first-class passage to England.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [944]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married. Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.

Write—
O'SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1905.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SIXTH RETURN OF CAPITAL OF DIVIDEND at the Rate of SEVENTEEN DOLLARS (Hongkong Currency) per Share will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1915, to Registered Holders of A and B Shares upon application to:—

In the case of Shares on the London Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thornhill Chambers,
Ingram Court,
167, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
New Government Building,
HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [947]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B—Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL FIBRE opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA," in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEAU.
4, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[892]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

A MEETING of Members interested in Subscription Grieffs for the 1916 Race Meeting, will be held at the Jockey Club Offices TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 10th instant, at 5.15 P.M.

H. P. WHITE,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [955]

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in the name of CHEUNG TAKING CHI (張祥之) late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong, for Forty (40) Partially Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701 to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to be LOST, and the public are warned against negotiating same.

In the event of the above-mentioned Certificate not being recovered on or before the 11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will be cancelled forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[857]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.

(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who were Shareholders in the above Company on 28th October, 1914, and who have not yet applied for the corresponding allotment of shares in the YANOTSEPOO Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shanghai, to which they were entitled under an Agreement dated 26th October, 1914, that unless application for an allotment is made to me on or before 17th September, 1915, the said shares will be sold without further notice.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [931]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, North Point, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject under Resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the Members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereto, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.

2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:—
"Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."

And Notice is hereby given that a Further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held at the Club House aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of September, 1915, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the above-mentioned resolutions.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1915.
By Order of the General Committee,
REGINALD BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTE:—If the proposed alteration in the Articles, as above, is made, the immediate effect will be that any present Member who is the subject of a Nation now at war with Great Britain will, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Member as from the date of such alteration.

[920]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [967]

SAVE YOUR BRANDS

75 Cts. per Dozen.

38

38

38

38

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," Kowloon. Cheap rental.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [591]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEN, R.C. Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 21th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining-Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [787]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanot Road Kowloon. Immediate possession, and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

LAY MOH, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED HOUSE, possession November 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PEAK "THE BETHEAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [38]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIRGUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [500]

INTIMATION



WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

FOR

JEFFREY'S

PILSENER

BEER.

NEW STOCKS JUST

TO HAND.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

and seemed to approve of their intention, so they were allowed to work their way on a small sailing-ship via the Cape of Good Hope. The voyage to England took four months and eleven days, and during this time Iro and Inouye suffered great hardship; for they were treated as common sailors and had nothing to eat but salt beef and hard biscuit. . . . In after years, Iro and Inouye often laughed over their rough experiences on this terrible voyage. Their stay in England was briefer than they had intended, for not many months after their arrival they learnt from the papers of the bombardment of Shimonski by the allied foreign squadrons, and they at once made arrangements to return home.

Their experience abroad, short as it was, taught them much, and these four young men on their return to Japan—Iro and Inouye especially—played a part in the Restoration and the subsequent reorganisation and development of the national life of Japan which has made their names for ever memorable in the history of the country. The Restoration days were dangerous times for young men like Iro and Inouye, who favoured the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and Inouye narrowly escaped death at the hands of a gang of assassins who inflicted some terrible wounds upon him. He survived them, however, and in the fifty-five years which have elapsed since the Restoration the Marquis Inouye has almost uninterruptedly served the State in some capacity or other. He had been a member of many Cabinets, and when he nominally retired from public life in 1895 he had filled at one time or other every chair in the Cabinet. Down to the day of his death at the age of eighty, he remained a member of the Genro, or Council of Elders Statesmen, and had been a tower of strength to his country in time of trouble. He was generally acknowledged to possess a vigorous intellect and shrewd business talent, and all that his worst enemies had to say against him was that in his zeal to serve his country he often lacked the *suaviter in modo* which distinguished his life-long friend PRINCE IRO, with whom he was so closely associated in moulding modern Japan.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Dr. Frank Goodnow, one of President Yuan Shih Kai's Advisers, left Peking last week for America.

The Autumn Race Meeting at Singapore is announced for Tuesday, the 16th, Thursday, the 21st, and Saturday, the 23rd October.

Lady May will be "At Home" at Mountain Lodge on Tuesdays, the 28th September and 5th October, from 4.30 p.m. There will be tennis.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's New York office learns from reliable sources that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has no intention of extending its services to the Far East.

Mr. V. Davies, who was one of the first volunteers from Shanghai, is now commanding the 118th company, Army Service Corps, and is acting senior transport officer of the 36th Brigade, 12th Division.

The local Manager of The Mercantile Bank of India, has received advice from London that an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum free of income tax has been declared on the 'A' and 'B' shares of the Bank.

In the case reported a few days ago relating to loan transactions between Indian money-lenders and European constables a P.C. Edwards was mentioned in the course of the case. We are asked to state that the reference was not to P.C. Edwards A53.

Mr. William Cowan, formerly Protector of Chinese in Kuala Lumpur, now a pensioner, writing to a friend in Kuala Lumpur from Edinburgh, says that the principal of George Watson's College, where his gallant son Louis, who was killed at the front, was educated, has asked for his latest photograph to be placed in the chapel. Another son, Edgar, is serving in the Navy and went through the sea battles off the Falklands and Juan Fernandez. To avenge his brother's death, he has applied for a transfer to the naval land forces operating at Gallipoli. Another son, Maurice, until recently acting-manager of Hawthornden Estate, has enlisted. This is a creditable record for three boys born in the F.M.S. Mr. Cowan himself has been taking an active part in the recruiting campaign in Edinburgh, addressing meetings, sitting on committees, etc. He was Chairman of the 9th Royal Scots' open air meeting.

General Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of War, has been relieved from his office by a Presidential mandate, but he is still required to retain the office of Comptroller of the "Chiang Chun Fu," and the membership of the Generalissimo's Office.

Mr. A. H. Gillingham, in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's office at Daicon, has left for home to join the British Army. Mr. Gillingham, who was born in Japan, resided in Yokohama and Kobe for many years, and in the Interport Cricket contests did some excellent work. One of Mr. Gillingham's brothers, a clergyman, is now a Chaplain at the front.

Far Eastern shippers will be interested to know that since the acceleration of the N.Y.K. European Line's Service, commenced in January last, the quantity of raw silk carried by the Company's steamers from China and Japan to Europe has markedly increased. The str. *Sawa Maru*, which sailed hence on the 26th ult., carried 1,958 bales, and the *Atsuta Maru* sailing to-day is taking away 1,524 bales.

Mr. H. W. Gammon, who was Assistant in the British Consulate at Hankow and went home on furlough a year ago with the intention of joining the army, found that he could not be spared by the Foreign Office. The news has now come to hand, says a Hankow contemporary, that he has resigned the service and joined Kitchener's forces. He was an excellent Chinese scholar and his prospects in the Consular service were of the brightest.

General Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of War, has been relieved from his office by a Presidential mandate, but he is still required to retain the office of Comptroller of the "Chiang Chun Fu," and the membership of the Generalissimo's Office.

Mr. A. H. Gillingham, in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's office at Daicon, has left for home to join the British Army. Mr. Gillingham, who was born in Japan, resided in Yokohama and Kobe for many years, and in the Interport Cricket contests did some excellent work. One of Mr. Gillingham's brothers, a clergyman, is now a Chaplain at the front.

Far Eastern shippers will be interested to know that since the acceleration of the N.Y.K. European Line's Service, commenced in January last, the quantity of raw silk carried by the Company's steamers from China and Japan to Europe has markedly increased. The str. *Sawa Maru*, which sailed hence on the 26th ult., carried 1,958 bales, and the *Atsuta Maru* sailing to-day is taking away 1,524 bales.

Mr. H. W. Gammon, who was Assistant in the British Consulate at Hankow and went home on furlough a year ago with the intention of joining the army, found that he could not be spared by the Foreign Office. The news has now come to hand, says a Hankow contemporary, that he has resigned the service and joined Kitchener's forces. He was an excellent Chinese scholar and his prospects in the Consular service were of the brightest.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at noon yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Baitang Channel moving west.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at noon yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Baitang Channel moving west.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

At the Supreme Court yesterday the Chief Justice admitted Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Hongkong Civil Service, to practise as a barrister in the Colony.

The Attorney-General, in making the motion, said that Mr. Orme was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on the 16th January, 1915. As his lordship knew, he was a Civil Servant of this Colony, and would continue to be so. The reason for the application was that Mr. Orme had been recently attached to the Crown Solicitor's department, and his duties in that department would require for him the audience of the Courts of this Colony. As, however, he had not been appointed to any office dealt with under the Crown Solicitor's Ordinance he could not come under that Ordinance. He had therefore relied on his personal application as a barrister.

He need hardly say that Mr. Orme's application was intended to be made purely on account of his duties in the Crown Solicitor's Department. Mr. Orme had complied with the requirements of the law, had deposited with the Registrar his certificate of calling to the Bar, and had filed an affidavit of identity.

The Chief Justice—I have the certificate here. It was signed by Sir Charles Darling. Addressing Mr. Orme, his lordship said he had much pleasure in admitting him to practise in the Courts of the Colony. He observed that they were both members of the same Inn, to which, he felt sure, they were both very proud to belong. He was sure that the legal profession would be very pleased to receive Mr. Orme into their ranks.

Mr. Orme bowed his acknowledgments.

JAPANESE STEAMER ASHORE.

The *Tamon Maru* No. 1 struck a rock about six miles from Macao, while journeying to that port from Hongkong, and is now ashore, badly holed. She is owned by a Japanese firm, and is chartered by the Song Hing Hong firm of Bonham Strand, Hongkong. The steamer carried a cargo of salt, which, on the water getting into the hold, was lost. The vessel is of 1,142 tons, and her master is a Japanese.

A DESTITUTE NORWEGIAN.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Norwegian sailor named Winterhaus was ordered to remain in the house of detention until released by the police.

A few days ago defendant was convicted for smashing a window at the Sailors' Home, and was released on the story he told about having obtained a job on the *Manchuria*. The Pacific Mail Co. was communicated with, and they replied that there was no truth in what the man had said and they did not wish to have anything to do with him.

The defendant had originally come to the Colony on the *President*, which changed hands just afterwards and he had refused to accept a passage back to Australia.

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLE IN CENTRAL POLAND.

RUSSIANS STUBBORNLY RESISTING.

GERMANS PAY TRIBUTE TO BRITISH PROWESS.

PLOT AGAINST SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

GERMAN COAST BATTERIES BOMBARDED.

AIR RAID ON EASTERN COUNTIES.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BATTLE BEGUN IN CENTRAL POLAND.

A HUNDRED AND TEN MILES' FRONT.

LONDON, September 8th.

Volkovysk, forty-five miles south-east of Grodno, is approximately the centre of a great battle which appears to have begun in Central Poland on a front of 110 miles, between the rivers Niemén and Pripiet.

A Berlin *communiqué* admits that the Russians are stubbornly resisting on a thirty-mile front between Skidel and Volkovysk, while a Petrograd *communiqué* says the enemy on Sunday and Monday continued to develop operations east and south-east of Grodno. The Russian rear-guards on Monday morning were engaged in a particularly fierce action near Volkovysk, and southwards on the whole front as far as the Ruzhany-Glonim road. The *communiqué* adds: "The Russians, as a result of a series of fights, continue to hold the enemy's offensive somewhat eastward of the Klonisk-Dragonchine line."

TSAR TAKES COMMAND. EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES WITH FRANCE.

PARIS, September 7th.

It is announced that the Tsar has telegraphed to President Poincaré as follows:

"Putting myself to-day at the head of our valiant armies I am most anxious to address to you my sincerest wishes for the greatness of France and the victory of her glorious army."

President Poincaré replied: "I know your Majesty, in taking command of your heroic army yourself, intends to carry on energetically to final victory the war which was forced on the Allies."

KING GEORGE AND THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, September 8th.

King George desires that his sympathy and admiration for the valiant Russian heroes shall be made known to every man in the Russian Army.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT.

GERMAN ANXIETY AS TO ITS MEANING.

PARIS, September 7th.

The Germans are showing anxiety as to the inward meaning of the continuous bombardment by the French for the past fortnight.

A *communiqué* says the Germans opened a violent counter-bombardment along the line Arras to Soissons, accompanied by some grenade fighting. The French batteries, however, replied effectively.

Both the German and French guns have been very active in Champagne and the Vosges.

German aeroplanes twice attacked Gerardmer in the Vosges. Only two people were killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COAST BATTERIES BOMBARDED.

PARIS, September 8th.

Last night's *communiqué* says:—Our artillery in the region of Newport co-operated with the British Fleet in bombarding the German coast batteries at Westende.

There was a violent cannonade north and south of Arras. Our batteries at several points gravely damaged the enemy's works.

The artillery duel continued in Champagne with undiminished activity.

There were some artillery actions also in Argonne, Woëvre and Lorraine, in which we maintained the advantage.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

PREPARATIONS ON THE SERBIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, September 8th.

Reuter's Agency learns that telegrams from Nish confirm the reports of great Austro-German activity on the Serbian frontier, preparatory to a new offensive, but the Serbian army is quite ready.

Already there has been a small encounter in which the Serbians were invariably successful.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AIR RAID ON ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, September 8th.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aircraft visited the Eastern Counties last night and dropped bombs.

There were some fires and casualties, but particulars are not yet available.

FRENCH AIR RAIDS. SEVEN STATIONS BOMBED.

PARIS, September 8th.

A *communiqué* states:—As reprisal for the bombardment of the open towns of St. Die and Gerardmer, a French Air Squadron bombed the station and military establishments at Frieburg, causing a fire, and also the stations of Sarrebourg, Lens, Favenger, Warnerville, and Tergnier.

A French airship also bombed the railways around Peronne.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FROM ABUSE TO PRAISE! EDUCATED GERMANS ON THE BRITISH.

AMSTERDAM, September 7th.

Educated Germans are beginning better to appreciate the work of the British Navy, and are also giving grudging praise to the bravery of our troops in Gallipoli. The newspapers, usually full of violent abuse of Great Britain, dwell on the "gigantic task" of forcing the Dardanelles, and say that the reckless courage of the British and Indians must command the admiration of their enemies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HATCHED BY GERMANS IN CHINA.

PLOT TO BLOW UP SIBERIAN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

PEKING, September 7th.

German agents in China again attempted to destroy a bridge on the Siberian railway line. Fortunately the Russians scoured the bombs before they exploded.

BRITAIN'S MIGHTY FORCES.

M. PICHON ON THE NAVY AND ARMY.

PARIS, September 7th.

"I am writing aboard a British warship reported sunk in German *communiqués*," says M. Pichon in a letter to the Press, "and around us is a most marvellous Fleet, ready at any moment to prove that the renown of the British is undimmed."

The Fleet is incomparable in construction, in armament, and in man.

"The sight of Kitchener's Army filled me with admiration. He concludes: 'Britain's splendid spirit, which is equally evident in France, leaves us satisfied for the future.'"

GENERAL JOFFRE VISITS ITALIAN FRONT.

TO ARRANGE ALLIED CONCRETE ACTION.

ROME, September 7th.

General Joffre visited the Italian front and conferred with General Cadorna. He also inspected the important positions on the frontier.

The visit, which is regarded as being of great military and political importance, was for the purpose of arranging a concrete understanding between the different armies of the Allies for better and concrete action.

The King decorated General Joffre with the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, September 8th.

The Minister Fatty Pasha has been thrice stabbed at the railway station. He drew a revolver and fired but missed his native assailant, whom the crowd seized.

The reason for the outrage is not known. The assailant was an employee in the Finance Ministry.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, September 8th.

The trade returns for August show the following increases compared with the first month of the war:

Imports	£27,153,988
Exports	8,227,584

Compared with the returns for the corresponding month of 1913 the increase in imports is 13½ millions and the decrease in exports 1½ millions.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

LONDON, September 7th.

During the past fortnight thousands of voluntary workers have been classifying the national registration returns from each district.

The first use to which the register is being put is in connection with recruiting, forms being supplied to the recruiting authorities, primarily, it is explained, with a view to checking the recruiting of men who are capable of doing work at home as valuable as any they would be able to perform in the field.

The *Times* adds, regarding canvassing, that an official statement may be expected that eligible men may be asked their reasons for non-enlistment, but pressure is strongly deprecated. These decisions are the outcome of the recommendations of a strong inter-departmental committee approved by the Government, by whom it is in no wise regarded as a step in the direction of conscription.

ANTICIPATING NEW DUTIES.

LONDON, September 7th.

The holders of dutiable goods in bond, principally tobacco and tea, have begun to effect large clearances in anticipation of higher duties being included in the new Budget.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOST.

AMSTERDAM, September 7th.

A Berlin official announcement states that a German submarine reports missing on the high seas the *U 27*, which claimed to have sunk, on August 10th, a small English cruiser of the old type off the West Hebrides. The *U 27*, however, has not returned, and as she has been at sea for a long time must now be regarded as lost.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REIGN OF TERROR AT SMYRNA.

LONDON, September 7th.

Italian refugees arriving at Greece report a reign of terror at Smyrna. The Bashibazouks are pillaging and murdering the Greeks and ill-treating the Italians, unrestrained. The city is plunged in darkness, and the railways are at a standstill owing to lack of coal.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS.

The Press Bureau issued last week reports received from the American Embassy in Berlin of visits by the Hon. J. B. Jackson to the camp for officer prisoners of war at Augustaburg, near Neubrandenburg, in Mecklenburg, and to the camps at Stendal, Zerbst, and Wittenberg. The following are extracts from Mr. Jackson's reports:

NEUBRANDENBURG.—The Kurhotel Augustaburg, on the Tollense See, near Neubrandenburg, in Mecklenburg, was taken over by the military authorities as a place of detention for officer prisoners of war, and a few days later about 190 officers were brought there. The establishment consists of one good sized hotel and several villas. Twenty-four British officers, all of whom came from Halle, were brought here originally, but two (Surgeon Greig and Lieutenant Gordon Barker) have been sent home in the meantime, and one Lieutenant Hardy, who made an attempt to escape, is soon to be sent elsewhere. All these officers live in the hotel proper.

On the ground floor of the hotel are three dining rooms, one of which is used by all the English officers, who sit together. I took luncheon (the regular midday meal) with these gentlemen, having almost exactly the same menu (soup, meat balls, and potatoes, fruit, coffee, and beer) that I had when I lunched with the German officer prisoners of war at Holzburg on January 23. The officers pay 50 marks (50s.) a month for their food, the kitchen being in charge of the regular hotel staff. They are at liberty to order extras within reason as their own expense. Until a few days ago the officers were permitted to use a tennis court outside the enclosure, to swim in the lake, and to walk in the neighbouring woods. As four officers (one Englishman) made an attempt to escape (from the bathhouse) these privileges were temporarily suspended, but I was told by the commandant, whose relations with the prisoners are of the best, that they would be restored at an early date. All were in good physical condition and in good spirits.

SPYEN.—On sandy soil, in what were formerly exercise grounds, a camp has been built to contain 15,000 prisoners of war. At the time of my visit there were only about 7,200 in the parent camp. In that number were included 64 British and Canadian, all of whom had been more or less severely wounded, who had been brought during the past few weeks from hospitals at Cologne and Wittenberg. One of the non-commissioned officers (Corporal Frazer) has recovered from his wounds to such an extent that he is to take part in a boxing match with the French camp champion in a few days. I talked with all the British prisoners, and none had any important complaint. The commandant has made use of large plots of ground in the neighbourhood of the camp to grow potatoes, cabbages, lettuce, etc., the profits being used for the benefit of the prisoners as a body.

AT WORK IN THE MINES.—Zerbst.—On the camp's books there are now between 12,000 and 13,000 prisoners, many of whom, including a few Englishmen, have been sent off on working parties in the mines and elsewhere. In the camp there remain about 70 British prisoners at present, who are distributed among the different companies. Those in the same company are permitted to live together in one part of the barracks. With the exception of one of those which I saw they did not appear overworked.

Several cases of punishment for breaches of discipline had occurred, and one British soldier told me that he had been tied to a stake—last December. The commandant explained that this was the regulation punishment for the prisoners, and for German offenders as well, in places where there are no cells, that two hours at the stake (all that is given on any one day) is considered as equivalent to 24 hours solitary confinement. They (the English prisoners) seemed to be in good condition, but they claimed that this was due to the receipt of letters and parcels from home. A number of British soldiers were ready to make complaints in regard to treatment at the time of their capture or soon thereafter, but most of them said that conditions had improved and none were willing to say that their treatment had been different from that of other prisoners or that the Germans had discriminated against them.

WITTENBERG.—The camp contains at present about 13,000 prisoners, of whom more than two-thirds are Russian, and has been in quarantine since early in the winter. Among the prisoners are about 500 British soldiers and 39 British civilians, who are to be transferred to Ruhleben as soon as it can be done without risk—probably in a few weeks, as there are only a small number of cases of typhus remaining.

THE POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

A LETTER TO ALL BELLIGERENTS.

The Pope's appeal addressed to the heads of belligerent States announcing his firm determination to devote every activity to the reconciliation of the belligerent peoples, is as follows:—

When, though unworthy, we were called to succeed upon the Apostolic Throne the most kindly Pontiff Pius X., whose saintly and benevolent life had been shortened by grief at the fratricidal strife then lately kindled in Europe, we, too, felt in turning our tinorous gaze towards the bloodstained battlefields, the anguish of a father who sees his house wrecked and left desolate by a furious hurricane; and thinking with sorrow inexpressible of our youthful sons cut down by death in thousands, we took to our hearts, opened wide by Christian charity, all the woes of mothers and wives prematurely widowed and all the inconsolable mourning of children too soon robbed of fatherly guidance.

In our mind, sharing the troubled repitiation of numberless families, and conscious of the imperious duties imposed upon us in days so sorrowful by the sublime mission of peace and love to the embittered we quickly conceived the firm intention of consecrating our every activity and all our power to the reconciliation of the belligerent peoples.

We made, indeed, a solemn promise to the Divine Saviour, who at the price of His own blood, made all men brothers. And the first words we addressed to the nations and to their Regents, as Supreme Pastors of Souls, were words of peace and love.

But our loving and insistent counsel, that of a father and a friend, remained unheard. Thus sorrow increased in us; but our purpose was not abated. Therefore, we continued to turn trustfully to the Omnipotent, in Whose hand are the lives and the hearts of subjects as of kings, invoking from Him the cessation of the terrible scourge.

With our fervent and humble prayer we associated all the faithful, and to render it more efficacious we ordained that it be accompanied by works of Christian penitence.

But to-day, on the sad anniversary of the outbreak of the tremendous conflict, issues from our heart yet more warmly the prayer that war may soon cease, and yet higher the paternal cry for peace. May this cry, overcoming the fearful clash of arms, reach the peoples now at war and their Heads, including both to kinder and sorer counsels.

It is the blood of brethren that is being shed on land and sea. The fairest regions of Europe, of this garden of the world, are strewn with corpses and ruin. Where, not long ago, there thrived the industrious labour of workshops and the fruitful effort of the fields, the cannon now thunders terribly, and in its destructive fury, spares neither villages nor towns, but sows everywhere bloodshed and death.

Before God and man you bear the awful responsibility of peace and war. Hear our prayer—the paternal voice of the Vicar of the Eternal and Supreme Judge to whom you must give account both of your public undertakings and of your private acts.

AWFUL COST OF THE STRUGGLE.—The copious wealth with which God the Creator has blessed the lands subject to you permits you to continue the struggle; but at what a cost! Let the thousands of young lives daily spent on the battlefield give answer. Let the ruins of so many towns and villages, of so many monuments raised by the piety and genius of ancestors make reply. Do not the bitter tears secretly shed within home walls or at the foot of stars of supplication, do not they also repeat that the price of the daily struggle is great, too great! Let it not be said that the mighty conflict cannot be settled save by force of arms. Let the mutual will to destroy be laid aside! Be it remembered that nations do not humbled and oppressed, they bear with quivering impatience the yoke laid upon them, preparing to renew the contest and handing down from generation to generation a sorry heritage of hate and vendetta.

Why not weigh at once, with conscience, the rights and the just aspirations of the peoples? Why not begin with willing minds an exchange of views, direct or indirect, with the object of taking into account, as far as possible, these rights and aspirations, and thus put an end to the immense suffering, as has happened in other similar circumstances?

Blessed be he who shall first raise the olive branch, and shall extend his right hand to the foe, offering reasonable conditions of peace! The equilibrium of the world and the sure and prosperous tranquillity of the nations rest far more upon mutual good will and upon respect of others' rights and of others' dignity than upon the multitude of armed hosts and upon formidable girdles of fortresses.

This is the cry of peace that bursts, high-toned, in this sad day from our heart. And we invite all the friends of peace in the world to join hands with us in hastening the end of the war which now for a whole year has turned Europe into a vast field of battle.

May merciful Jesus, by the intercession of His Mother of Sorrows, grant that their shine at last, after so terrible a contest, the placid and radiant dawn of peace, image of His divine clemency. May there soon resound the hymns of gratitude to the Most High, the Giver of all Good, for the reconciliation of States; may the peoples, made brothers by love, return to peaceful emulation in study, in arts and industries, and, restoring the Empire of Right, determine henceforth to entrust the settlement of their differences no longer to the edge of the sword, but to reasons of equity and justice, pondered with due calm and deliberation.

This will be their fairest and most glorious conquest. In the dear hope that the tree of peace may quickly bear fruit to gladden the world with its precious fruits, we bestow the Apostolic Benediction upon all who form the mystic flock entrusted to us, and also on those not yet belonging to the Roman Church; and we pray the Lord to bind them in His bonds of perfect charity!

Rome, from the Vatican, July 28, 1915.

NEED OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN CHINA.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The presidents of over a hundred normal schools in China were received in audience recently, by President Yuan Shih Kai, who addressed them in terms which are translated as follows:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to have the honour of receiving such an unique audience consisting of presidents of normal schools, and I can scarcely refrain from expressing a little of my sentiments on such an occasion. In this age of civilisation, education is indeed the foundation of national existence. The educated people have all kinds of advantage over the uneducated and the same is true with a nation as well as a race. In this era of keen competition only the fit will survive and education is the only thing that will be a person to live. The uneducated will be forever doomed. Even during the late Ching régime I paid a good deal of attention to education and I have, for a number of years, devoted much of my energy in promoting it. It is to be regretted that the national efforts were rather haphazard and the system not sufficiently uniform to ensure steady and smooth progress. During the years following the revolution, education was temporarily pushed to the background, as a result of the political disturbance. How can the nation prosper or even exist if we should continue this grave error of negligence. For this reason, I am really anxious to lay special stress upon education. The first step towards our goal is naturally the proper training of teachers. This heavy responsibility is now placed upon your shoulders and the fate of the nation is really in your hands. I shall with emphasis urge you to give the most adequate and fitting preparation to these future educators. Although the good examples of the West and the East are to be followed, you must remember that each nation has its own peculiarities and particular defects; which need to be taken into consideration in formulating and working out a uniform system of education. I shall mention just a few as instances. In the first place, the Chinese people are lacking in the independent spirit; in the second place, we are characteristically weak in public sentiments; in the third place, we, as a people, are prone to be theoretical rather than practical in dealing with important problems. All these should be made special objects of investigation in perfecting the educational system of the country. Aside from these, two things are essential for our teachers. One is to have a sense of responsibility and the other is to have a sense of enthusiasm. These ideas should be thoroughly grounded into our teachers so that they will do their best to properly bring up the young generation rather than merely satisfy the requirements of the school curriculum. This is all that I wish to impress upon you now; the details are to be worked out by you and the Ministry of Education which will be submitted to me for final approval. As you have taken so much trouble in coming up here, I want to express my sincere appreciation, and as you are soon to leave for your respective fields of work I beg to have the honour to tender you a farewell banquet."

The following statement was issued by the Press Bureau last month:—

His Majesty's Government had occasion to publish on July 4 a statement to the effect that when the Swedish mail steamers *Björn* and *Thorsten* were captured by the Germans, the closed mail bags from Russia and Sweden conveyed by those vessels were opened by the German Censorship authorities in contravention of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1907.

The attention of his Majesty's Government has now been drawn to an official German *communiqué* in which it is alleged (1) that the mails on the *Thorsten* were returned unopened; (2) that certain suspicious mail bags on the *Björn* were opened after being found under the vessel's cargo; that the weight of the bags made it clear that they did not contain postal matter; that on examination they were found to contain contraband—namely, barbed wire cutters consigned to the British Government; and (4) that the mails on the *Björn* which did not contain contraband were returned to the Swedish postal authorities.

Large numbers of letters which formed part of the mails originally carried by the steamship *Björn* have been received in the United Kingdom bearing conclusive evidence of having been opened by the German military authorities and redressed with an adhesive label bearing the printer's legend, "Vom Militär geöffnelt zugewungen. Postamtlich geschlossen." Many letters from Sweden which had been put open but not resealed bore no definite evidence of having been opened in Germany, though a few bore endorsements written in German, and there is no doubt that they were opened by the German Censors.

The envelopes of all these letters which were opened by the German authorities were of a character which precluded the possibility of their having contained such contraband as the wire-cutters mentioned in the German *communiqué*. It is, on the face of it, absurd to suggest that his Majesty's Government should have had recourse to the International Letter Service to import such bulky articles. The allegation has in fact no foundation; but whatever the contents of the opened letters may have been, or was suspected to be, the action of the German authorities was in any case a breach of the Hague Convention, which provides for the inviolability of all mails found on board a neutral vessel on the high seas.

THE OPENING OF MAILS IN NEUTRAL SHIPS.

GERMAN STATEMENT REFUTED.

Australian merchants are greatly disappointed with British manufacturers' efforts to replace the German trade in the Commonwealth. In spite of the stiff preference to real endeavour is apparent, says the Sydney correspondent, *the Times*, and the trade formerly in German hands is being rapidly and unreluctantly grasped by American and

PEERS AND THE WAR.

THE SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND'S NOBILITY.

A HEAVY TOLL.

Never have the Peers of England more completely justified than in the present war their readiness to uphold the great traditions of the past. In the South African war only four peers and six heirs of peers lost their lives, and this over a period of two and a half years, but already in this war five peers and thirty-one heirs of peers have been lost. This number does not include Prince Maurice of Battenberg, brother of the Queen of Spain, who was mortally wounded in France last October.

The Prince of Wales was amongst the foremost in setting the example of service. Other members of the Royal Family serving in France include the Duke of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, while yet others closely allied to the Royal House are attached to the headquarters staff. It was only recently learned that Lord Crichton, the King's Equerry, who was supposed to be a prisoner in Germany, had been killed at the front some months before.

The list of peers who have laid down their lives in their country's cause or been incapacitated in action is a lengthy one. The sons of Viscount Hardinge and Lord St. Davids have been killed in action, while the heir of Lord Ribblesdale was wounded two months ago in the Dardanelles. Lord Grenfell's twin sons, Captain Riversdale Grenfell, V.C., the greatest poloist, and Captain Francis Grenfell, were both killed in France within a few months of each other. A great fighting name is recalled in the death last November of Captain Lord Richard Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington. Lord John Hamilton, brother of the Duke of Abercorn, was killed in action two months earlier. The Duke of Roxburgh, who served with great gallantry in South Africa, was wounded in action last October.

FAMOUS NAMES.

The famous Irish Peerage, the Earldom of Dartrey, is likely to become extinct through the death in action last November of Captain R. L. Dawson, Coldstream Guards. He was the only member of the family of his generation. Captain the Hon. R. B. Bruce, eldest son of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who had been reported missing, was subsequently found to have died of wounds. Lieutenant the Earl of Dalhousie was among those wounded at the same time. Major Viscount Dalrymple, M.P., Scots Guards, son of the Earl of Stair, was first reported missing, and then it transpired that he had been wounded and taken prisoner.

Among the wounded in the recent lists from the front was Lieutenant Colonel Lord Cavendish, brother of the Duke of Devonshire, while among the deaths an official report says that Lieutenant Lord Spencer Douglas-Compton, and heir of the present marquess, and the Hon. Keith Stewart, second son of the Earl of Galloway, Lieutenant the Hon. W. F. Rodney, Royal Flying Corps, brother of Baron Rodney, is another of those officially announced as killed in France. Among the officers wounded in the earlier fighting was Major Lord Esme Gordon-Lennox, a son of the Duke of Richmond. Hon. H. Baring, brother of Lord Revelstoke, was wounded last November; while the eldest son and heir of Lord Valentia, M.P.—the Hon. Arthur Annesley—was killed in action. There are three sons of the present Lord Tennyson in the King's service. The eldest was wounded last November. Baron de Forest, during the early stages of the war, had offered himself for active service, and had been accepted. The Duke of Marlborough holds the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Lord Lovat temporary rank of brigadier-general, and Lord Basil Blackwood, brother of the Marquess of Dufferin, temporary rank of 2nd lieutenant.

THE FACTORY LINE.

In the factory line there is the example of Lord Northbury, a peer who, though fifty-three years of age, a few weeks ago began work in the fitting shop of an aeroplane works at Byfleet, Surrey, and every day is now wearing brown dungarees and a cap. Another notable example is that given by Sir Herbert Raphael, Bart., M.P. Sir Herbert enlisted as a private in the Sportsman's Battalion, and Lady Raphael regularly draws her "separation" allowance of 17s. a week, having the money over to charity. By degrees this baronet-private became a sergeant, and when he accepted a commission as lieutenant he was appointed chief recruiting officer for the battalion, which has its headquarters at Gidea Park, one of Sir Herbert's country seats.

On the business side of the war we have Lord Abercrombie, chairman of John Brown, Clydebank, the builders of the *Agamemnon*, under whose *agis* prodigious quantities of ammunition and armaments are being produced; and Lord Bessborough and Lord Allerton, chairmen of great railway companies, who are transporting troops and war supplies to be shipped to France.

IMMIGRATION IN UNITED STATES.

LOWEST IN 16 YEARS

According to figures made public by the Department of Commerce recently, immigration to the United States during the last fiscal year was reduced to the lowest mark for sixteen years. This was due to the European war.

The total number of immigrants arriving during the year was only 456,887, compared to 1,435,310 for the year previous. More than 27,000 arrivals were refused admittance, reducing the total admission of aliens to less than 430,000.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

FRENCH COMMISSION'S REPORT.

KILLING THE WOUNDED.

[FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, August 2nd.

The French commission of inquiry into German atrocities has made its third report, which is published to-day. It deals entirely with German crimes against combatants, and may be divided into various parts—the use of prisoners as screens for attack; the use of explosive and expanding bullets; the assassination of wounded prisoners; and crimes against the Geneva Convention.

The whole report is a ghastly revelation of the cruel cowardice of the enemy, and as in previous reports, it is shown that it was to the Prussians and Bavarians, and especially to the Crown Prince's army, that most of these appalling atrocities were due. Time after time the Germans did not scruple to shield themselves behind women, young girls, and children when advancing through village streets. The famous Death's Head Hussars did not scruple to collect villagers at a chateau they occupied at Saint-Quentin-sur-Morin and to warn the British of the step they had taken in order to avoid a bombardment. Prisoners have been used to dig trenches and then made to advance at the head of a German attack so as to lead the French to suppose that a party of escaped prisoners was approaching them.

"We consider it," says the report, "clearly proved that German soldiers frequently employ special bullets with the object of inflicting more painful and dangerous wounds. In addition to flattening the bullet or firing it down, which might be the work of individuals, special projectiles were without doubt manufactured. There has also been discovered a bullet which spread out and became star-shaped from contact."

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that massacres of the wounded have been conducted on a wholesale scale, on some occasions as the result of a special order, as was the case at Thiverville, when an order of General Stenger was circulated throughout the brigade to the effect that no more prisoners were to be made, that unharmed prisoners and wounded were to be executed, that even prisoners in large bodies were to be shot down and that no living man was to remain behind the troops. Wounded were shot in bodies of 30 and 40 and shot up in barns and burned to death in circumstances which would arouse pity in an iceberg. These crimes were not due to collective frenzy, as shown by countless cases cited by the committee, in which isolated wounded Frenchmen have been kicked to death, or had their own bayonets shoved down their throats, or were shot at point blank range, after their pockets had been turned out, as they lay upon the battlefield.

The report leaves the impression that it is not an army of soldiers, but an army of butchers which is engaged. Many wounded have been found, when the French advanced, with their throats cut, and it is not only the work of the uneducated and British elements of the German army, for the reports frequently speak of German officers personally doing this butcher's work. Prisoners after having been disarmed were shot down eight at a time, or had their skulls smashed by rifle butts, the Bavarians being particularly distinguished themselves in this respect. Wounded who were captured by the Germans in French hospitals, particularly distinguishing themselves in this respect. Wounded who were captured by the Germans in French hospitals, particularly distinguishing themselves in this respect. Wounded who were captured by the Germans in French hospitals, particularly distinguishing themselves in this respect.

The report by no means exhausts the evidence collected, but it is sufficient to deprive the Germans of any vestige of right to be regarded as a civilized enemy.

A NEW VERSE IN AUSTRALIA OF NATIONAL ANTHEM.

From Malta, the Press Association correspondent sends a letter addressed to the Australian wounded by a woman teacher in the Ballarat High School. After speaking of the pride of Australia in her soldiers' deeds, she says:—

"It was our sad duty to have our flag half-mast for Lieutenant S. R. Close, last Monday week, and to speak to all our students of him; then last Monday the same sad honours were paid to Lieutenant Arthur Cunyon Walker, of the 14th Battalion. I said good-bye to the latter early in December. I think, or at the end of November, and as I walked along with him to the train I said, 'Arthur, have you no fear of what you may be called upon to face at the front, no thought of death?' 'No,' he said quickly, a pleasant smile breaking through his quiet reserve. Arthur never talked much, and never about himself. 'I just think of going straight ahead, and don't think at all of what might happen.' Then I asked if his mother felt his going away much. 'Well, if she does,' he said, 'she doesn't let me see it.' And that's the way his mother is bearing up to-day, and many a mother more throughout Australia."

"Every Sunday now we are singing the following lines after 'God Save the King' in Church and Sunday school:—
God save our splendid men!
Send them home safe again;
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us:
God save our men!"

"And oh, boys, if you are restored to health and strength, and if you get into the firing line again, shun all that is cruel and treacherous and devilish. Leave those tactics to Turks and Germans. If the Briton is to be defeated, let one thing never be lost by him—his stainless name, his absolute honour. But we shall win. God never can bless infamy. Right will prevail, and we shall live to see it."

WHAT THE BRITISH HAVE LEARNED.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S ANSWERS.

Answering the question, "What have the British people learned from the first year of the war?" Sir Gilbert Parker said to a *New York Herald* correspondent:—

"They have learned that, to play the prodigious part assigned to her by circumstances and destiny, Britain could not take her place in this world conflict as a naval power only; that, until the grim ordeal is over, she must be a military power of strength and quality, and equipment equal to that of any other military power in the war."

"They have learned that, to preserve their own interests and vindicate the law of nations, they must do as they did in the Napoleonic wars and fight on the Continent of Europe, with other nations, meeting the onset of aggressive militarism."

"They have learned that even if France and Russia were worsted, they must still fight on alone, as they did in Napoleon's time, and break the Power that threatens Europe and break civilization; that even if France and Russia were to leave the field—and they will never do so—they must still fight on and win, as we won against Napoleon."

"They have learned that their navy is greater even than they had thought. It has cleared the open seas of enemy warships and of enemy commerce. In spite of submarine warfare their mercantile marine is only a trifle less than it was when the war broke out, and their navy is far stronger. Germany has to cross the sea to conquer England, and Great Britain has learned that her navy is powerful enough to prevent her doing it."

"They have learned, slowly, perhaps because of their previous isolation from such wars as have troubled Europe—but surely too—that each home must give of its manhood, of its devotion, for the safety of their own British civilization."

"They have learned that the men of this land can fight even better than their fathers did—than the men who fought at Cressy or Minden."

"They have learned how powerful, how expert, and how vigorous are the foes of their country, and they have learned how to circumvent the enemy."

"They have learned, or are learning, with an even deeper knowledge, the magnitude of the issues, the stupendous nature of the conflict, the offering up of living men and future energy, to end this staggering war in such a way that the world's peace shall be secured for generations."

"They have learned that the great free people of the United States, though maintaining neutrality, have a spirit of friendship for the Allies in this war, which is the surest tribute to the righteousness of our cause."

GERMAN WAR HUMOUR.

A SONG OF THE "LUSITANIA."

The Amsterdam *Telegraph* publishes a German song about the *Lusitania*, sent by a correspondent to whom it was given in a German variety theatre. The song, it is stated, is very well known in Germany, and is sung by the public in variety theatres and cafés.

In the translation published below an attempt is made, says the *Times*, to reproduce the peculiar quality of German humour which distinguishes the original ditty:—

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "LUSITANIA."

A Marching Song. (Tune: Upidee, Upidee.)

From New York to the English land,
Carrying shameful contraband,
Bearing thousands, on the same,
But the U-Boat snuffed its game.

Sailed the *Lusitania* gay
Father on her feline way;
Off Ireland's coast the U-Boat peers,
See the course her gunny steers!

Passengers from every shore—
English, Greek, and Dutch galore,
Americans and sons of France,
Sail along to death's fell dance.

Ah! The U-Boat's aim was good:
Who doesn't choke, drowns in the flood.
Vanderbilt was there that day,
The only one we missed was Grey.

Each one gives his nose a wrench
At the gases' awful stench.
"They're our shells, our very own,"
Cries the Yankee Mr. Kohn.

The old water-nymphs below,
Straight begin to curse and blow:
"What chuck ye then so carelessly
On the bottom of the sea?"

There lay the dead in Neptune's jaws,
Most of them with scalded paws:
Sons of England with their wives,
Never so still in all their lives!

Chant we now the funeral chant,
More U-Boats is what we want.
To a chill grave with the enemy!
Till he stop bothering Germany!

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

5.15 p.m.—Meeting of Subscription Committee for the 1916 Race Meeting at the Jockey Club Offices.

Saturday, 11th Sept.—
3.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 13th Sept.—
5.30 p.m.—The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, North Point.

Friday, 17th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 18th Sept.—
9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police R. Service in the Botanical Gardens.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANJO MARU, Japanese str., 5,738, H. B. Smith, 30th August—Mojoi, 34th August, Coal and General.—Chinese.
HAKU MARU, Japanese str., 2,486, Mitani, 6th September.—Samarang and 2nd September, General.—Doddwell & Co.
CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,138, T. Suruga, 7th September.—Tacoma, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAIICHI MARU, Japanese str., 2,685, Nakagawa, 14th September.—Java 19th August, Sugar.—Order.
DEVAYONGSE, British str., 1,647, C. W. Shorer, 5th September.—Saigon 1st September, Rice.—Order.

FUKUOKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,178, K. Okasahi, 5th September.—Mojoi 31st August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HANOI, French str., 739, Marvan, 7th September.—Haiphong 4th September, General.—A. R. Marly.

HONGKONG, British str., 2,056, —, 7th September.—Singapore 1st September, General.—Chinese.

KURASHIO, British str., 1,218, Forsyth, 7th September.—Tientsin 1st September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LONGHONG, British str., 1,083, W. G. G. Leask, 7th September.—Manila 4th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MONTAGLE, British str., 3,955, F. L. Davison, 5th September.—Vancouver, B.C. 8th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. Co.

NISSHO MARU, Japanese str., 842, Y. Nakasu, 24th August.—Bangkok 12th August, Rice.—Chinese.

SINKINGO, British str., 1,016, C. Williams, Sept. 5th.—Shanghai Sept. 2nd, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 1,431, O. Johansen, 6th September.—Saigon 2nd September, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

TAISHO MARU, Japanese str., 2,714, T. Ogawa, 5th September.—Geraldton (Australia) 18th August, General.—Order.

TATTOO MARU, Japanese str., 3,491, H. Kato, 23rd August.—Java 2nd July, Sugar and Mails.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TANAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,0th August.—Hongay 22nd August, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,142, J. Kasai, 3rd September.—Quinhon, General.—Order.

TARO MARU, Japanese str., 2,324, K. Miyasaki, 5th September.—Mitsui 30th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TELEMACUS, British str., 2,133, A. Fraser, September 5th.—Saigon August 31st, General.—Order.

TESYO MARU, Japanese str., 13,388, T. Togo, September 4th.—San Francisco August 7th, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

THURLOW, Dutch str., 3,661, A. De Amburgh, 7th September.—Batavia 31st August, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TITANIC, Dutch str., 4,079, J. P. Scholter, 7th September.—Batavia 31st August.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TENSHAN, British str., 2,269, Geo. Mir, 3rd September.—Chingwanbo 27th August, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

UKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,988, G. Kamakaki, 3rd Sept.—Wakamatsu 25th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

STEAMERS PASSED ANJER.
August 1st, Dutch str. *Tahonan*, from Rotterdam, for Batavia.
August 3rd, British str. *Stapool*, from West, for Batavia.

August 3rd, British str. *Tander*, from Christmas Island, for Singapore.
August 3rd, Dutch str. *Dardanus*, from Liverpool, for Batavia.
August 4th, British str. *Uplda*, from Colombo, for Soerabaya.

August 4th, British str. *Glaucus*, from West, for Batavia.
August 5th, French str. *Vulcan*, from West, for Batavia.
August 6th, Dutch str. *Gorontalo*, from Rotterdam, for Batavia.

August 6th, British str. *Strathblane*, from West, for Soerabaya.
August 9th, British str. *Subadar*, from Colombo, for Soerabaya.
August 10th, British str. *Serriat*, from West, for Tarakan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The str. *Nankin* left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst., morning, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 12th inst., at about 7 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMER.
The str. *Glenloch* is expected to arrive here from London on Saturday, the 11th inst.

INDO-CHINA LINE.
Hinsang, from Sandakan, is due in Hongkong 10th September.
Fookang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 11th September.
Kumsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 17th September.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.
Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 29th September.

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.
Saint Eghert, from New York, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

AGENTS, FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., SEATTLE.
Unkai Maru, from Moji, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.
From 1874 to 1909.

PRICE 25 CASH.
On Sale at the Daily Press Office or local Bookellers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & C. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NORE."
Arrived Hongkong on 3rd September, 1915, from LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steams' ip "MUNCASIER CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th Sept., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Sept., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. 1949

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE."

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived from VANCOUVER VICTORIA and JAPAN PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Perishable, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after the 13th Sept., 1915, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. 19 8

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations.
It is the only medicine which cures the most dangerous diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., and is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which is safe for women and children. It is the only one which is sold in all the best drug stores.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not sold in Hongkong. It is the only medicine which cures the most dangerous diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., and is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which is safe for women and children. It is the only one which is sold in all the best drug stores.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not sold in Hongkong. It is the only medicine which cures the most dangerous diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., and is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which is safe for women and children. It is the only one which is sold in all the best drug stores.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not sold in Hongkong. It is the only medicine which cures the most dangerous diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., and is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which is safe for women and children. It is the only one which is sold in all the best drug stores.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not sold in Hongkong. It is the only medicine which cures the most dangerous diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., and is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which is safe for women and children. It is the only one which is sold in all the best drug stores.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not sold in Hongkong. It is the only medicine which cures the most dangerous diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., and is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which is safe for women and children. It is the only one which is sold in all the best drug stores.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not sold in Hongkong. It is the only medicine which cures the most dangerous diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., and is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which is safe for women and children. It is the only one which is sold in all the best drug stores.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
PILLS

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1916.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with their returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.
Peking, Soochow, Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Whampoa, Kowloon, Lappa, Yenchow, Samshui, Amoy, Hongkong, Kiangsu, Ningbo, Hangchow, Ningpo, Lungchow, Wenchow, Hekow, Soeramo, Tientsin, Amoy, Tongchow, Swatow.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AGATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,953, T. Sato, 8th September—Shanghai 5th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arnhjelm, 8th September—Bangkok 1st Rice—Thoresen & Co.

BENEDI, British str., 2,500, T.ough, 8th September—Singapore 2nd September, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 1,553, O. Oni, 8th September—Hong Kong 6th September, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GLENGGLE, British str., 2,399, W. McGhie, 7th September—Rangoon 21st August, General—Order.

HAIYAN, British str., 1,184, J. W. Evans, 8th September—Coast Ports 7th September, General—Douglas Lapsack & Co.

HANGCHOW, British str., 1,000, Mathias, 8th September—Kobe 5th September, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

KITANO MARU, Japanese str., 7,950, F. E. Cope, 8th September—London 1st August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LENGOW, British str., 1,221, Davies, 8th September—Shanghai 5th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MARANG, British str., 1,000, G. H. Mace, 8th September—Shanghai 5th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NOMI, British str., 1,659, W. Tingey, 7th September—Takao 5th September, Case Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SARDINIA, British str., 4,113, J. T. Jeffery, 8th September—Shanghai 5th September, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WOSANG, British str., 1,172, Smith, 7th September—Daly 2nd September, Beans—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YATUNG, British str., 1,124, R. Y. Anderson, 8th September—Singapore 2nd September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
September 8th.

AGATA MARU, Jap. str., for London.
HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.
KITANO MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

September 8th.

CHIHWA, British str., for Manila.
FRITH, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
HAIYAN, British str., for Swatow.
KELIO MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.
KWONGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
KWONGTSE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KWONGCHOWAN, French str., for Haiphong.
SICHANG, British str., for Singapore.
TONGLEE, Chinese str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Bentley* reports: Weather fine throughout with light moderate breeze.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Latshing*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. R. Pigott.

Per *Sardania*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. Chaudoin and Parnell.

Per *Anna*, from Bangkok, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Landau and two children.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, for Hongkong, Mrs. Robinson, Master F. Robinson, Miss A. Robinson, Miss T. Jenkins, Miss A. Robinson, Miss A. S. H. Evans, Miss Butler, and Miss Giles.

Per *Kitano Maru*, from Europe for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brown and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Desbrie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Danvers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ireland, Mrs. S. M. Rouse and two children, Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Strickler, Mr. H. Bonis, Mrs. H. Kingcome, Mr. A. M. Lawrence, Mr. A. O. Merican, Mr. H. S. North, Miss M. M. Root, Mrs. S. Ijima, Mr. M. Miyazaki, and Mrs. T. Tanaka.

TO DEPART.

Per *Kitano Maru*, from Hongkong for Japan, Mr. Shida, Mrs. C. Forsyth, Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Mrs. E. J. Thomas, Mr. S. Nakagami, Mr. N. Sato, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. M. Takita, Miss Takita, Miss E. Fash, Mr. T. Fukagawa, Mr. S. Takawa, Mr. and Mrs. Maurras, Mr. Vereschagin, Mr. M. C. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davidge, Mrs. Vereschagin, Miss Vereschagin, Mrs. J. Howard, Mrs. J. J. Steep, Mrs. Pitcan, child and servant, Mr. J. Melchamoff, Mr. J. H. Schmetoff, Capt. J. V. Shaw, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Salmar, Mr. T. Komaki, Mr. S. Mori, Mr. Komaki, Mr. J. E. Thomas, Mr. G. Thomas, Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Miss Wateron, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. White, Mr. J. Yawata, Mr. T. Takaka, Mr. C. T. Benis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Okabe and two children, Mr. Laurie, Mrs. Tokunaga, Messrs. Takazawa, Nagasato, Fraser, Hara, K. Shimidzu, Shinador, Nagasato, T. Tsukahara, Tanaka, Yamada, V. Thanawala, K. N. Kayari, Wkeder, R. K. Gayari, and Dr. Fuse.

Per *Atsuta Maru*, from Hongkong for Europe, Mrs. Ayris, Miss B. M. Lawton, Mr. Arnold, Mrs. Van Stegan, Mr. Yagizawa, Mrs. G. Garibaldi, Mr. Brown, Mr. A. Feurviden, Mr. Uehara, Hoshino, Mr. and Mrs. Kobayashi and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Takaka, Mr. Honjo, Mr. Koishi, Mr. Hirai, Mr. Koizumi, Mrs. Rowland A. Curry, Miss Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frost, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Sofaen, Mr. and Mrs. Yagi, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baker and child, Mr. H. Keir, Mr. Kraft, Mr. O. Teuwissen, Mr. E. Lindstrom, Mr. R. H. Garter, Mr. and Mrs. Gillon, Mr. J. McGill, Mr. Intyre, Miss May Yoh, Mrs. L. Gillies, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown, child and amah, Mr. A. G. Brooks, M. C. T. March, Mr. and Mrs. Carson and two children, Mr. R. S. Milne, Messrs. Yama, Mhukley, Sate, Igarashi, Arai, Kitazawa, Yamaguchi, Konuma, Mrs. Konuma, Mrs. S. Yamana, Mrs. Shirai, Mrs. Nagano, Mr. Drinkwater, Mr. Tesuka, Matsumoto, J. Fukuda, Ven. Irgen, C. Isagaki, Wada, K. Tanaka and Mr. Takimoto.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SWTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Tomorrow, at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	BLOEMFONTEIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Munley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	MESSAGIERIE MARITIME	beginning of Oct.
MARSEILLE & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, &c.	PART LEOAT	Freem. str.	—	T. Sato	YIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct., at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SUEZ VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	YIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
VANCOUVER & SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAKUALA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	beginning of Oct.
NEW YORK & PANAMA CANAL	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 14th Sept.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	UNKAI MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	YOYO KISHU KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	YOYO KISHU KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	YOYO KISHU KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ST. ALBAN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
WYTHAM, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIRYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. S. Baikie	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
WYTHAM, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMICHO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takela	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	YATUNG	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TIJONDAH	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SINKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAUL LEOAT	Freem. str.	—	—	MESSAGIERIE MARITIME	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	WINGANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 11th inst., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LECHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	CHELOW MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Fujita	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKANG	Jap. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	YOSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	JINSEN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	TIJONDAH	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, M.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	OTTOVA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	KALU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	BAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	FAINUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	QUARTA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TBAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	FUENANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mcnys	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSON & Co., LD.	On 15th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TUTANAP	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 28th inst.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	DAIGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MATSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Jap. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 12th inst., at D'light.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO	STRAMERS	TO SAIL
MOJI and KOBE	"YATUNG"	Saturday, 11th Sept. D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Sept. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 12th Sept. D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 12th Sept. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept. D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 16th Sept. Noon.
SANDAKAN	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 18th Sept. 3 p.m.
KOBE & MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Sunday, 19th Sept. D'light.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 21st Sept. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUMSANG" and "FOOKANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATUNG" "KUMSANG" and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodations for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, W'wai, Nohwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong and Japan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. **GENERAL MANAGERS** [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

LONDON ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... beginning of October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

24

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: PROPOSED SAILINGS: Connecting with: FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

21

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 12th September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

21

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & LEITH ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... On 17th Sept.

LONDON ... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 8th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [942]

24

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

24

VESSELS ON THE BERIE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"

Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying

His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this port—TO-MORROW—the 10th

September, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers

and Mails for the above Ports, in

connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALOJA,"

from Colombo, passengers' accommodation

in which vessel is secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for

Italy, France and London (under arrange-

ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into

the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to

Marseilles and London. Cargo for Bombay,

etc., will be continued on in the s.s.

"SARDINIA," due in Bombay about 27th

September, 1915.

Passes will be received at the Office

until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1915. [1]

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will

despatch the Steamship

